

Oxford Democrat.

NO. 24, VOLUME 8, NEW SERIES.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1848.

OLD SERIES, NO. 32, VOLUME 17.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
G. W. ELLIS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms—
the proprietor not being accountable for any error
beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.
A reasonable deduction will be made for payments
in advance.

Book and Job Printing
Promptly and Neatly Executed.

THE STORY TELLER.

THE
ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Is there a good fire in the little spare room,
Jane?" said Mr. Wade, a plain farmer, coming
into his kitchen, where his good wife was busy
in preparing for supper.

"O, yes, I've made the room as comfortable
as can be," replied Mrs. Wade; "but I wish you
would take up a good armful of wood, now, so
that we won't have to disturb Mr. N.—, by go-
ing into the room after he gets here."

"If he should come this evening," remarked
the husband. "But it's getting late, and I'm a-
fraid he won't be here before morning."

"Oh, I guess he will be along soon, I have
felt all day as if he were coming. I want to see
him very much."

"They say he is a good man, and preaches
most powerfully. Mr. Jones heard him in New
York, at the last Conference, and he tells me he
never heard such a sermon as he gave them. It
cut right and left, and his words went home
to every heart like arrows of conviction."

"I hope he will be here this evening," remark-
ed the wife, as she put some cakes in the oven.
"And so do I," remarked Mr. Wade, as he
turned away and went out to the wood pile for
an armful of wood for the expected minister's
room.

"It was Saturday afternoon, and nearly sun-
down. Mr. N.—, who was expected to arrive,
and for whose comfort every preparation in his
power to make had been completed by the fam-
ily at whose house he was to stay, was the New
Presiding Elder of the District, in the New
Jersey Conference. Quarterly meeting was
held on the next day which was Sunday.
When Mr. N.— was to preach and administer
the ordinances of the church. Being his first
visit to that part of the District, the preacher
was known to but few of the members, and
they all looked forward to his arrival with in-
terest and were prepared to welcome him with re-
spect and affection."

"The house of Mr. Wade was known as the
minister's home." For years in their movements
through the circuit, the preachers as they came
around to this part in the field of their appoint-
ed labor, were welcomed by brother and sister
Wade, and the little spare chamber made com-
fortable for their reception.

It was felt by these honest-hearted people
more a privilege than a duty thus to share their
temporal blessings with the men of God who
ministered to them in holy things. They had
their weakness, as we all have.—One of these
weaknesses consisted in a firm belief that they
were deeply imbibed, with genuine religion, and
regarding things spiritual above all worldly con-
siderations. They were kind, good people, cer-
tainly, but as deeply rooted in the love of their
own hearts, nor as familiar with the secret springs
of their own actions, as of all us should desire to
be, wandered at, seeing that their position in the
church was rather elevated as compared with
those around them and that they were the sub-
ject of little distinguishing marks, flattering to
the natural man.

While Mr. Wade was splitting a log at the
wood pile, his thoughts on the new Presiding
Elder, and feelings warm with the anticipated
pleasure of meeting and entertaining him, a man
of common appearance approached along the
road, and when he came to where the farm-
er was, stood still and looked at him until he had
finished cutting the log, and was preparing to
lift the split pieces in his arms.

"Rather a cold day this," said the man.

"Yes, rather," returned Mr. Wade, a little in-
differently, and in a voice meant to repulse the
stranger, whose appearance did not impress him
very favorably.

"How far is it to D.—?" inquired the man.

"Three miles," replied Mr. Wade, who having
filled his arms with wood was beginning to move
off toward the house.

"So far?" said the man, in a tone that was
marked with hesitation. "I thought it was but
a little way from this." Then with an air of hesi-
tation, "I thought it was but a little way from
this." Then with an air of hesitation, and speak-
ing in a respectful voice, he added, "I would
feel obliged if you would let me go in and warm
myself. I have walked for two miles in the cold,
and as D.— is still three miles off, I shall be
chilled through before I get there."

So modest and natural a request as this Mr.
Wade could not refuse, and yet in the way he
said, "Oh certainly," there was a manner that
clearly betrayed his wish that the man had passed
on and preferred his request somewhere else.
Whether this was noticed or not, it is of no con-
sequence; the wayfarer, on this assent to his
request, followed Mr. Wade into the house.

"Jane," said the farmer, as he entered with
the stranger, and his voice was not as cordial as
it might have been, "let this man warm himself
by the kitchen fire. He has to go all the way
to D.— this evening and says he is cold."

There is a kind of magnetic intelligence in
the tones of the voice. Mrs. Wade understood
perfectly, by the way in which this was said, that
her husband did not feel much sympathy for the
stranger, and only yielded the favor asked be-
cause he could not well refuse to grant it. Her
own observation did not correct the impression
her husband's manner produced.

The man's dress though neither dirty nor rag-
ged, was not calculated to impress any one very
favorably. His hat was much worn, and the old
gray coat, in which he was buttoned up to the
chin, had seen so much service that it was literally
threadbare from collar to skirt, and showed
numerous patches, darts, and other evidences
of needful work applied long since its original
manufacture. His cow-hide boots, though whole
had a coarse look; and his long dark beard gave
his face, a not very prepossessing one at the best,
a not very attractive aspect.

"You can sit down there," said Mrs. Wade, a
little ungraciously, for she felt the presence of
the man just at that particular juncture, as an
intrusion; and she pointed to an old chair that
stood near the fire place, in front of which was
a large Dutch oven, containing some of her best
cream short cakes, prepared especially for Mr.
N.—, the New Presiding Elder, now momen-
tarily expected.

"Thank you, ma'am, returned the stranger, as
he took the chair, and drew up close to the blaz-
ing hearth, and removing his thick worn gloves,
spread his hands to receive the genial warmth."

Nothing more was said by either the stranger or
Mr. Wade, for the space of three or four min-
utes. During this time, the good housewife pass-
ed in and out once or twice, busy as she could
be looking after supper affairs.—The lid of the
ample Dutch oven had been raised once or twice,
and both the eyes and nose of the traveller greet-
ed with the pleasant token of good fare soon to
be served up in the family. He was no longer
cold; but the sight and smell of the cakes and
other good things in preparation by the lady
awakened a sense of hunger, and made it keen-
ly felt.—But as the comfort of a little warmth
had been so reluctantly bestowed, he could not
think of trespassing upon the farmer and his wife
for a bit of supper, and so contented drawing on
his heavy work shoes, and buttoning up his
old gray coat. While he was occupied in
doing this, Mr. Wade came into the kitchen and
said—

"I'm afraid, Jane, that the minister won't be
along this evening. It's after sundown, and be-
gins to grow darkish."

"He ought to have been here and hour ago,"
returned Mrs. W., in a tone of disappointment.

"It's getting late, my friend, and D.— is a
good distance ahead," remarked the farmer, after
standing with his back to the fire, and regarding
for some moments the stranger who had taken
off his gloves and was slowly unbuttoning his
coat again.

"It's three miles you say?"

"Yes, good three miles, if not more, and it will
be dark in an hour."

"What direction must I take?" inquired the
stranger.

"You keep along the road until you come to
the meeting house on the top of the hill, half a
mile beyond this, and then you strike off to the
right and keep straight on."

"What meeting house is it?"

"The D.— Methodist meeting-house."

"You are expecting the minister, I think you
just now said?"

"Yes, Mr. N.—, our new Presiding Elder,
is to preach to-morrow and he was to have been
here this afternoon."

"He is to stay with you?"

"Certainly he is. The preachers all stay at
my house."

"The man got up and went to the door and
looked out."

"Couldn't you give me a little something to eat
before I go?" he said returning. "I haven't taste-
ed food since this morning, and I feel a little
faint."

"Jane, can't you give him some cold meat and
bread?" Mr. Wade turned to his wife, and she
answered, just a little fretfully, "Oh yes, I sup-
pose so;" and going to the cupboard, brought out
a dish containing a piece of cold fat bacon, that
had been boiled with cabbage for dinner, and
half a loaf of bread, which she placed upon the
old kitchen table, and told the man to help him-
self. The stranger did not wait for another in-
vitation, but set to work in good earnest upon
the bread and bacon, while the farmer stood with
his hands behind him, and his back to the fire
whistling the air of "Add Long Syne," while he
mentally repeated the words of the hymn or
"When I can read my title clear," and wished
that his visitor would make haste and get through
with his supper. The latter after eating for a
short time with the air of one whose appetite was
keen, began to discuss the meat and bread with
more deliberation and occasionally to ask a ques-
tion or make a remark the replies to which were
not very gracious, although Mr. Wade forced
himself to be as polite as he could be.

The homely meal at length concluded, the
man buttoned up his old coat and drew on his
coarse woollen gloves again, and thanking Mr.
and Mrs. Wade for their hospitality, opened the
door and looked out. It was quite dark, for
there was no moon and the sky was veiled in
clouds. The wind rushed into his face cold and
piercing. For a moment or two, he stood with
his hand upon the door, and then closing in he
turned back into the house, and said to the far-
mer—

"You say it is still three miles to D.—?"

"I do replied Mr. Wade, coldly. "I said so
to you when you first stopped, and you had ought
to have pushed on like a prudent man. You
could have reached there before it was quite
dark."

"But I was cold and hungry, and might have
fainted by the way."

The manner of saying this touched the far-
mer's feelings a little, and caused him to look more
narrowly into the stranger's face, than he had
yet done. But he saw nothing more than he
had already seen.

"You have warmed me and fed me, for which
I am thankful. Will you not bestow another
act of kindness upon one who is in a strange
place, and if he goes out in darkness
many lose himself in a parish in the cold?"

The peculiar form in which this request was
made, and the tone in which it was uttered, put
it almost out of the power of the farmer to say
no.

"Go in there and sit down," he answered,
pointing to the kitchen, "and I will see my wife
and hear what she says."

And Mr. Wade went into the parlor where
the supper table stood, covered with a snow-
white cloth, and displaying his wife's set of blue
sprigged china, that was only brought out on
special occasions. Two tall mould candles were
burning thereon, and on the hearth blazed a
cheerful hickory fire.

"Hasn't that old fellow gone yet?" asked Mrs.
Wade. She heard his voice as he returned
from the door.

"No, and what do you suppose? He wants
us to let him stay all night."

"Indeed, and we'll do no such thing! We
can't have the likes of him in the house, no how.
Where could he sleep?"

"Not in the best room, even if Mr. N.—, should
nobody come."

"No, indeed!"

"But I really don't see, Jane, how we can
turn him out of doors. He doesn't look like a
very strong man, and it is dark and cold, and
full three miles to D.—."

"It's too much? He ought to have gone on
while he had daylight, and not lingered here as
he did until it got dark."

"We can't turn him out of doors, Jane, and
it's no use to think of it. He'll have to stay
now."

"But what can we do with him?"

"He seems like a decent man, at least; and
don't look as if he had anything bad about him.
We might make him a bed on the floor some-
where."

"I wish he had been to Guinea before he
came here!" said Mrs. Wade fretfully. The
disappointment the conviction that Mr. N.—
would not arrive occasioned her to feel, and the
intrusion of so unwelcome a visitor as the stran-
ger, completely unaltered her mind.

"Oh well, Jane," replied her husband in a
soothing tone, "never mind. We must make
the best of it. Poor man! He came to us tired
and hungry, and we feel him. He now asks
shelter for the night, and we must not refuse
him, nor grant his request in a complaining re-
luctant spirit. You know what the Bible says
about entertaining a stranger as an unwelcome."

"Angels! Did you ever see an angel look
like him?"

"Having never seen an angel," said the hus-
band, smiling, "I am unable to speak as to their
appearance."

This had the effect to call an answering smile
to the face of Mrs. Wade, and a better feeling
between them that the man, as he seemed like a
decent kind of a person, should be permitted
to occupy the minister's room, if that individual
should not arrive, an event to which they both
now looked with but small expectancy. If he
did come, why the man would have to put up
with poorer accommodations.

When Mr. Wade returned to the kitchen,
where the stranger had seated himself before the
fire, he informed him that they had decided to
let him stay all night. The man expressed in a
few words, his grateful sense of the kindness,
and then became silent and thoughtful. Soon
after, the farmer's wife giving up all hope of Mr.
N.—'s arrival had supper taken up, which con-
sisted of coffee, warm short cakes, and sweet
cakes, broiled ham, and broiled chicken. After
all was on the table, a short conference was
held as to whether it would do to invite the
stranger to take supper. It was true they had
given him as much bread and bacon as he could
eat, but then, as long as he was going to stay
all night it looked too inhospitable to sit down
to the table and not ask him to join them. So
making a virtue of necessity, he was kindly ask-
ed to come in to supper, an invitation he did not
decline. Grace was said over the meal by Mr.

Wade, and then coffee was poured out; the meat
helped and the bread served.

There was a fine little boy of some five or six
years old at the table who had been brightened
up and dressed in his best, in order to grace the
minister's reception. Charley was full of talk,
and the parents felt a natural pride in showing
him off, even before their humble guest, who
noticed him particularly, although he had not
much to say.

"Come Charley, said Mr. Wade, after the
meal was over, and he sat leaning over in his
chair, 'can you repeat the pretty hymn mamma
learned you last Sunday?'"

Charley, started off without further invitation,
and repeated very accurately two or three ver-
ses of a new hymn, which was just then very
popular.

"Now let us hear you say the commandments,
Charley," spoke up the mother, well pleased at
her child's performance. And Charley repeat-
ed them all with the aid of only a little promp-
ting.

"How many commandments are there?" asked
the father.

The child hesitated, and then looking up at
the stranger, near whom he sat, said innocently—

"How many are there?"

The man thought for some moments and said
as if in doubt—

"Eleven, are there not?"

"Eleven?" ejaculated Mrs. Wade, looking
towards the man with unfained surprise.

"Eleven," said the husband, with more of ro-
buke than astonishment in his voice. "Is it pos-
sible, sir, that you do not know how many Com-
mandments there are? How many are there
Charley? Come tell me—you know of course."

"Ten," said the child.

"Right, my son," returned Mr. Wade, with a
smile of approval. "Right! Why there isn't a
child of his age within ten miles who can't tell
you that there are ten Commandments. Did
you ever read the Bible, sir?" addressing
the stranger.

"When I was a little boy I used to read it
sometimes. But I am sure I thought there
were eleven Commandments. Are you not
mistaken about there being only ten?"

Sister Wade lifted up her hands in unfeigned
astonishment, and exclaimed—

"Could any one believe it! Such ignorance
of the Bible!"

Mr. Wade did not reply, but he arose, and
going to one corner of the room where the good
book lay upon a small mahogany stand, brought
it to the table, and pushing away his plate, cup,
and saucer, laid the volume before him, and open-
ed to that portion in which the Command-
ments are recorded.

"There!" he said, placing his finger upon the
stranger's error. "There! Look for yourself!"

The man came round from his side of the
table, and looked over the farmer's shoulder.

"There! Ten—d'ye see?"

"Yes; does say ten," replied the man, "And
yet it seems to me that there are eleven. I'm
sure I always thought so."

"Doesn't it say ten here?" inquired Mr.
Wade with marked impatience in his voice.

"It does certainly."

"Well, what more do you want? Can't you
believe the Bible?"

"Oh yes, I believe the Bible, and yet some-
how it strikes me that there must be eleven
Commandments. Hasn't one been added some-
where else?"

Now this was too much for brother and sister
Wade to bear. Such ignorance on sacred mat-
ters they felt unpardonable. A long lecture
followed, in which the man was scolded, admon-
ished and threatened with divine indignation.
At the close he modestly asked if he might have
the Bible to read for an hour or two before re-
turning for the night. This request was granted
with more pleasure than the preceding ones.
Shortly after supper the man was conducted
to the spare room, accompanied by the Bible.
Before leaving him alone, Mr. Wade felt it to
be his duty to exhort him to spiritual things,
and he did so most earnestly for ten or fifteen
minutes. But he could not see that his words
made much impression, and he finally left his
guest, lamenting his ignorance and obduracy.

In the morning the man came down, and
meeting Mr. Wade, asked him if he would be
so kind as to lend him a razor, that he might re-
move his beard which did not give him a ve-
ry attractive aspect. His request was complied
with.

"We will have family prayer in about ten
minutes," said Mr. Wade as he handed him a
razor and shaving box.

In ten minutes the man appeared, and behav-
ing himself with due propriety at family worship.
After breakfast he thanked the farmer and his
wife for their hospitality, and departing, went
on his journey.

Ten o'clock came and Mr. N.— had not yet
arrived. So Mr. and Mrs. Wade started off for
the meeting house, not doubting that the y would
find him there. But they were disappointed.

A goodly number of people were inside the
meetinghouse, and a goodly number outside, but
the minister had not arrived.

"Where is Mr. N.—?" inquired a dozen voi-
ces as a little crowd gathered around the farm-
er.

"He hasn't come yet. Something has detain-
ed him. But I still look for him—indeed, I fully
expected to find him here."

The day was cold and Mr. Wade, after be-
coming thoroughly chilled, concluded to go in and
keep a lookout for the minister from the win-
dow near which he usually sat. Others from the
same cause followed his example, and the
little meetinghouse was soon filled, and still one
after another came dropping in. The farmer,
who turned towards the door each time it open-
ed, was a little surprised to see his guest of the
previous night enter, and come slowly along the
aisle, looking from side to side as if in search of
a vacant seat, very few of which were now left.

Still advancing, he finally passed within the lit-
tle enclosed altar, and ascending to the pulpit,
took off his old gray overcoat and sat down.

By this time Mr. Wade was by his side, and
with his hand upon his arm.

"You mustn't sit here. Come down and I'll
show you a seat," he said in an excited tone.

"Thank you," returned the man in a compos-
ed voice. "It is comfortable here."

"But you are in the pulpit! You are in the
pulpit, sir!"

"Oh, never mind. It is very comfortable
here."

And the man remained immovable.

Mr. Wade feeling much embarrassed, turned
away and went down, intending to get a broom-
stick or official in the church to assist him in making
a forcible ejection of the man from the place he
was desecrating. Immediately upon his doing
so, however, the man arose, and standing up at
the desk opened the hymn-book. His voice
thrilled to the very finger ends of Brother Wade
as in a distinct and impressive manner, he gave
out the hymn beginning—

"Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel a brother's care."

The congregation arose after the stranger had
read the entire hymn, and had repeated the two
first lines for them to sing. Brother Wade usual-
ly started the tunes. He tried it this time, but
went off on a long metre tune. Discovering his
mistake he balked and tried it again, but now he
stumbled on short metre. A musical brother
here came to his aid, and led off with an air
that suited the measure in which the hymn was
written.

After the singing, the congregation knelt,
and the minister, for no one doubted his real
character, addressed the Throne of Grace
with much fervor and eloquence. The reading
of a chapter from the Bible succeeded these ex-
ercises. Then there was a deep pause through-
out the room in anticipation of the text, which
the preacher prepared to announce.

Brother Wade looked pale, and his hands and
knees trembled.—Sister Wade's face was like
crimson, and her heart was beating so loud that
she wondered whether the sound was not heard
by the sister who sat beside her. The dropping
of a pin might almost have been heard. Then
the fine emphatic tones of the preacher filled the
crowded room.

"A new Commandment I give unto you that
ye love one another."

Brother Wade had bent forward to listen but
he now sunk back in his seat. This was the
Eleventh Commandment!

The sermon was deeply searching, yet affec-
tionate and impressive. The preacher uttered
nothing that could in the least wound the brother
and sister whose hospitality he had par-
taken, but he said much that smote upon their
hearts and made them painfully conscious that
they had not shown as much kindness to the
stranger as he had been entitled to receive on
the broad principle of humanity. But they
suffered most from mortification and feel-
ings. To think they should have treated the
Presiding Elder of the district after such a fash-
ion, was deeply humiliating and the idea of
the whole affair getting abroad, interlarded sad-
ly with their devotional feelings throughout the
whole period of services.

At last the sermon was over, the ordinances
administered, and the benediction pronounced.
Brother Wade did not know what was best for
him now to do. He never was more at a loss in
his life. Mr. N.— descended from the pulpit,
but he did not step forward to meet him. How
could he do that? Others gathered around and
shook hands with him, but he still lingered and
held back.

"Where is brother Wade?" he at length heard
asked. It was in the voice of the minister.

"Brother N.— is sick," replied Mr. N.—,
"and so I had to come alone. Five miles from this
my horse gave out, and I had to come the rest
of the way on foot. But I became so cold and
weary that I found it necessary to ask a farmer
not far away from here to give me a night's
lodging, which he was kind enough to do. I
though I was still three miles off, but it happen-
ed I was much nearer my journey's end than I
had supposed."

This explanation was satisfactory to all par-
ties and in due time the congregation dispersed
and the Presiding Elder went home with Brother
and Sister Wade. How the matter was
settled between them, we do not know. One
thing is certain, however, the story which we
have recited did not get out for some years af-
ter the worthy brother and sister had fasted
from their labors; and it was then related by
Mr. N.— himself who was rather excentric in
his character, and, like numbers of his minist-
erial brethren, fond of a good joke, and given to
relating good stories.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.
TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THIRD DAY.

[One hundred and seventy in attendance.]
Singing by Mr. Addison.—Reading of the
Scriptures in concert.—Prayer by the Prin-
cipal.

An exercise in Arithmetic by Mr. Hawkins.

An exercise in Grammar by Mr. Hawkins.

Remarks by Mr. Warren on the subject dis-
cussed last evening.—"The qualification of
Teachers."

1. He must have suitable age and experi-
ence.

2. He must possess mind—cultivated mind.

3. Aptness to teach.

4. He must have authority.

5. He must possess enthusiasm.

6. He must possess moral excellence.

Afternoon.—Music.—Remarks by Mr. War-
ren. Preliminaries to school teaching:

1. Have all the necessary qualifications.

2. Have all the papers which the law re-
quires.

3. Select your school.

4. Never interfere in the matters of engag-
ing a school.

5. Never digress a district.

Recess.—An exercise in Grammar by Mr.
Hawkins.—Music.

An exercise in Arithmetic by the Principal.

Choose a committee on Catalogues. Messrs.
Waterhouse, of Paris, Hayes, of Livermore,
Sanderson, of Sweden, committee.

Questions proposed and answered.—Music.

Recital of the Lord's Prayer by the Prin-
cipal.

Evening Session.—Music.—Lecture by Dr.
Rawson on Physiology.

The Muscular System. There are in the hu-
man system 527 muscles. No better definition
of a muscle can be given than lean meat. The
muscles are divided into two great classes, the
voluntary and the involuntary. No teacher
should compel his scholars to hold the arm ex-
tended—especially with a weight in the hand,
as is often done. No child should sit with arms
folded in front,—it contracts the chest. All
tight dress is injurious.

Music.—Subject discussed: "How shall a
teacher commence his school?"

Rev. Mr. Quimby would understand the term
"commence," to mean organize. He would
first call his scholars to order, then he would
explain to them why he and they were assem-
bled. He would next register the names of his
scholars; next ascertain the text-books in use.
He would have singing as a commencing and
closing exercise. Be sure to impress your schol-
ars favorably at the outset, much of future suc-
cess will depend upon this. Make your schol-
ars believe that you are no tyrant. Have no
implements of warfare about the school house.

<

Scriptures and pray, if he ever prayed, if he was not in the habit of praying, he would not then. No teacher should ever act the hypocrite. He would next seat his scholars, and never have any leaving of seats without permission. He would then classify. Should difficulty occur in regard to text-books, the teacher must remember that he is himself the great text-book, though not discarding others. He would next attend to the matters of fires and the taking care of the house. He would try to act as God would have him act. God in governing men, always got the consent of the governed. This he does through the instrumentality of the conscience. He would labor to bring into being a school-house conscience.

Closed by singing "Arab's Daughter."

FOURTH DAY.
[One hundred and ninety-seven in attendance.]

Reading of the Scriptures in concert.

Prayer by the Principal.—Raised a committee to keep order in the galleries during the evening session. Messrs. Stowell, of Paris, Perham, of Woodstock, and Moulton, of Porter, Committees.

An exercise in Arithmetic, by Mr. Hawkins.

—Music.—An exercise in Elocution, by the Principal.—Music.—An exercise in Grammar, by Mr. Hawkins.

Remarks by the Principal. Modes of Teaching.

1. Be yourself the text-book of the school.

2. Teach them to help themselves.

3. It is of the utmost importance that the classes be introduced into the several matters right.

4. So teach as to make the school-room one of the happiest places in the world.

5. Remember that education consists in acquisition and development.

6. Question with great freedom.

7. Review and recapitulate.

8. Endeavor to make all your teachings practical.

Singing.

Afternoon.—Music.—Remarks by the Principal on teaching Arithmetic, followed by an exercise in Arithmetic upon fractions.

Remarks by Mr. Emery. Teach the children things instead of words. Make many explanations.

An exercise in Grammar, by Mr. Hawkins.

Question proposed in writing by the Institute and answered by the Principal.

Music.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Davis.

Evening Session.—Lecture by Dr. Rawson on Physiology.

The digestive organs. The interior of the body is divided into two great cavities, separated by the diaphragm. The upper cavity contains the stomach, the lower is denominated the abdomen. Persons have 32 teeth, and they were made to chew with; but man, as we read, "has sought out many inventions;" one of these is to swallow his food whole and chew tobacco. The stomach is like India-rubber, it is full when there is but a pint in it; it is fuller when it contains three pints. The liver of a healthy person weighs about five pounds, sometimes it becomes enlarged and weighs twenty or twenty-five pounds. The intestines are about five times as long as the body. The stomach is supplied with its own gastric juice, consequently it is injurious to drink with one meal; it retards digestion. Persons should always rest after eating. Many persons who are troubled with bad dreams will find the cause of them in the stomach.

Music.

Question discussed: Resolved, that corporal punishment should be abolished in our schools.

Mr. Moulton remarked that every person could be operated upon morally. But should it so happen that there were scholars dead to all moral appeal, it will do but little good to flog them. You may beat out an evil spirit, but you will beat in ten. Time spent in flogging scholars is time lost.

Mr. Hinds said that young persons could not always be influenced by appealing to their reason. He would not administer corporal punishment before his school. The great reason why corporal punishment should not be abolished in our public schools, is that the teachers must maintain order. This he cannot always do without a resort to force. Force he must use or have in reserve.

Dr. Rust said he was opposed to corporal punishment always and on all occasions.

Mr. Hawkins said that this is an important question. Years ago this question had been settled, and settled on one side. Order must be maintained. It cannot be without law. There can be no law where there is no penalty. He would not be in favor of carrying a large rod or ferrule into the school and flourish them about as is often done. He would operate morally, but if that failed, he would resort to the more severe means. He believed with the wise man that "he who spareth the rod hateth his own son."

Mr. Shaw remarked that he would prefer to rely on moral suasion than physical force, if he must rely upon but one. This resort to physical force has filled the world with sorrow, lamentation and woe. He had always succeeded best when he relied on moral suasion. Physical force arouses all the animal propensities. You cannot in this way overcome a scholar morally, although you may conquer him physically. As an illustration he referred to the kind treatment of the Saviour who inculcated the better doctrine of love to enemies.

Mr. Warren said he regarded this question as fundamental, for it extends beyond the school room. The teacher is by law a *loco parentis*. There has been very much more whipping in school than was salutary. But he had found cases which had baffled all attempts at reform by arguments addressed to the moral faculties. These cases he had generally overcome with the rod, and had done it successfully. He had

used the rod in the management of his own family with the most perfect success. Equally so with his scholars.

County Convention of Superintending School Committees.

The Convention of the School Committees of the several towns and plantations in Oxford County met at South Paris, on Monday, Oct. 2d, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Convention was organized by the choice of S. PERHAM, of Woodstock, Moderator, and NATH'L BUTLER, of Turner, Clerk.

A committee to receive the names of School Committees present, was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: Wm. A. Rust, T. Chase and E. Packard.

This committee reported that there were but fifteen towns in the County represented, and consequently that there was not a quorum.—The Convention then proceeded informally to the transaction of business, connected with the interests of education in the County.

A communication was received from STEPHEN EMERY, Esq., Member of the Board of Education for this County, cordially inviting the Convention to visit the Teachers' Institute now in session at South Paris, and after they shall have carefully examined the same, to give a public expression of their views of its character and influence; which invitation was accepted.

The Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M., when it again met. The committee on resolutions, viz: T. Chase, N. Knight, and J. Monroe, reported the following, which after a free discussion, in which Mr. Crosby, Sec. of the Board, participated, were adopted.

Resolved, That we urge upon every man holding the office of Superintending School Committee, the faithful performance of his whole duty, thus proving himself worthy of the confidence of community.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Superintending School Committees in this County, to use their utmost endeavor to induce the teachers within their limits, to call together the parents and guardians of the pupils under their charge, as soon as possible after the commencement of their schools, to consult upon the best methods of promoting the interests of education among them.

Resolved, That we recommend to the School Committees to deliver, or cause to be delivered, an address upon Education, in their several districts, at the opening of their winter Schools.

Resolved, That we think it the duty of the School Committees of the several towns, and the Clerks of the several Plantations, to use their influence to extend the circulation of the MAINE COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of an individual to recommend to the Board of Education, for its choice to fill the vacancy resulting from the inability of this Convention to choose a member for this County. The votes were as follows:

Stephen Emery had 18

Robt. Blacker " 4

Geo. K. Shaw " 3

HON. STEPHEN EMERY is therefore recommended, by this Convention, to the Board of Education, for its choice as member from this County.

The following resolution, offered by C. Stone of Oxford, was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and faithfulness of the present Member of the Board of Education, for this County, and that we shall hail his re-election with delight.

After a free discussion of the subject of the Sessions of the Teachers' Institute, it was voted, that it is the opinion of this Convention that it would be expedient for the Institute to be held successively in different parts of the County.

It was voted that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the papers of this county and also in the Common School Advocate.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Hinds, Principal of the Oxford Normal Institute, for the use of the Hall kindly given to the Convention.

The Convention adjourned to visit the Teachers' Institute, agreeable to the request above mentioned, and after some time spent in witnessing its exercises, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we regard the Teachers' Institute, now in session in this place, as a most useful auxiliary to the cause of education; that from what we are able to learn from personal observation, we are inclined to believe it ably conducted; and judging both from the influence of the Institute held in this County during the last year, and also from the character of the present, we believe that it will exert a most happy influence upon the common Schools of the County.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Chairman.

NATH'L BUTLER, Clerk.

The following Resolutions were reported by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Teachers' Institute, at its recent session at South Paris, and were unanimously adopted by that body.

Resolutions.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by this Institute to prepare and report Resolutions, expressive of its views of the efforts and zeal of the Teachers and of its approbation of the principles inculcated, have considered the same and now respectfully ask leave to report the following Resolutions for the consideration of the Institute.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maine, which by law established Teachers' Institutes, in the various Counties in this State, is deserving of our sincere and hearty thanks, for thus benevolently appropriating means and enacting measures to remove the many obstacles,

which have so long impeded the rise of the Common School, that it gave not only new vigor and impulse to School Teachers, but also cheered and invigorated the friends of education everywhere, and conferred a rich and lasting blessing upon thousands of intelligent minds of the present and of many thousands who are to succeed them.

Resolved, That we herein express our perfect confidence in the tested ability and untiring zeal of the Secretary of the Board of Education, and that we are, individually, and collectively, laid under increased obligations to him for the great interest he has manifested to enhance the success and advantages of this Institute.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender our united thanks to the Principal, Rev. Wm. WARREN, and the Associate Instructor, DEXTER A. HAWKINS, for their unwearied exertions in thus lucidly presenting to the mind of each member those grand principles so important in intellectual culture and the indispensable necessity of Teachers being actuated and guided by those high moral and social virtues, which are ornaments to every station in life and particularly to the Teachers of the youthful mind.

Resolved, That special acknowledgments are due to L. W. ADDISON for the able and efficient manner he has conducted the department of music and his well directed efforts to augment the interest of our Institute.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the obligations we are under to those gentlemen who have so kindly volunteered their services in Lecturing before the Institute; and our grateful remembrance of them shall remain so long as we are conscious of the benefits we have derived from the masterly manner in which they have discussed their several subjects.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Hon. STEPHEN EMERY, of Paris, Member of the Board of Education for Oxford County, for the noble and untiring exertions he has made since his election to office to promote the cause of general education; that he is justly entitled to the full confidence of the ardent friends of education for that office.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the duty of every Teacher to thoroughly prepare himself for his profession, avoiding such amusements and pursuits as tend to distract his mind and impair his energies.

Resolved, That we, the members of Oxford County Teachers' Institute, return our heartfelt thanks to the citizens of South Paris for the generous sacrifices, which they have so cheerfully made of their own conveniences for our accommodation and comfort, during the session of this Institute.

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Institute be tendered to the Proprietors of the Congregational Church, at South Paris, for thus hospitably furnishing them with the accommodations of their House during our stay here.

Resolved, That we recommend to the School Committees to deliver, or cause to be delivered, an address upon Education, in their several districts, at the opening of their winter Schools.

Resolved, That we think it the duty of the School Committees of the several towns, and the Clerks of the several Plantations, to use their influence to extend the circulation of the MAINE COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

The Convention then proceeded to the choice of an individual to recommend to the Board of Education, for its choice to fill the vacancy resulting from the inability of this Convention to choose a member for this County. The votes were as follows:

Stephen Emery had 18

Robt. Blacker " 4

Geo. K. Shaw " 3

HON. STEPHEN EMERY is therefore recommended, by this Convention, to the Board of Education, for its choice as member from this County.

The following resolution, offered by C. Stone of Oxford, was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability and faithfulness of the present Member of the Board of Education, for this County, and that we shall hail his re-election with delight.

After a free discussion of the subject of the Sessions of the Teachers' Institute, it was voted, that it is the opinion of this Convention that it would be expedient for the Institute to be held successively in different parts of the County.

It was voted that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the papers of this county and also in the Common School Advocate.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Hinds, Principal of the Oxford Normal Institute, for the use of the Hall kindly given to the Convention.

The Convention adjourned to visit the Teachers' Institute, agreeable to the request above mentioned, and after some time spent in witnessing its exercises, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we regard the Teachers' Institute, now in session in this place, as a most useful auxiliary to the cause of education; that from what we are able to learn from personal observation, we are inclined to believe it ably conducted; and judging both from the influence of the Institute held in this County during the last year, and also from the character of the present, we believe that it will exert a most happy influence upon the common Schools of the County.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Chairman.

NATH'L BUTLER, Clerk.

The following Resolutions were reported by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Teachers' Institute, at its recent session at South Paris, and were unanimously adopted by that body.

Resolutions.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by this Institute to prepare and report Resolutions, expressive of its views of the efforts and zeal of the Teachers and of its approbation of the principles inculcated, have considered the same and now respectfully ask leave to report the following Resolutions for the consideration of the Institute.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Maine, which by law established Teachers' Institutes, in the various Counties in this State, is deserving of our sincere and hearty thanks, for thus benevolently appropriating means and enacting measures to remove the many obstacles,

which have so long impeded the rise of the Common School, that it gave not only new vigor and impulse to School Teachers, but also cheered and invigorated the friends of education everywhere, and conferred a rich and lasting blessing upon thousands of intelligent minds of the present and of many thousands who are to succeed them.

Resolved, That we herein express our perfect confidence in the tested ability and untiring zeal of the Secretary of the Board of Education, and that we are, individually, and collectively, laid under increased obligations to him for the great interest he has manifested to enhance the success and advantages of this Institute.

Resolved, That we do hereby tender our united thanks to the Principal, Rev. Wm. WARREN, and the Associate Instructor, DEXTER A. HAWKINS, for their unwearied exertions in thus lucidly presenting to the mind of each member those grand principles so important in intellectual culture and the indispensable necessity of Teachers being actuated and guided by those high moral and social virtues, which are ornaments to every station in life and particularly to the Teachers of the youthful mind.

Resolved, That special acknowledgments are due to L. W. ADDISON for the able and efficient manner he has conducted the department of music and his well directed efforts to augment the interest of our Institute.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the obligations we are under to those gentlemen who have so kindly volunteered their services in Lecturing before the Institute; and our grateful remembrance of them shall remain so long as we are conscious of the benefits we have derived from the masterly manner in which they have discussed their several subjects.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to the Hon. STEPHEN EMERY, of Paris, Member of the Board of Education for Oxford County, for the noble and untiring exertions he has made since his election to office to promote the cause of general education; that he is justly entitled to the full confidence of the ardent friends of education for that office.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the duty of every Teacher to thoroughly prepare himself for his profession, avoiding such amusements and pursuits as tend to distract his mind and impair his energies.

Resolved, That we, the members of Oxford County Teachers' Institute, return our heartfelt thanks to the citizens of South Paris for the generous sacrifices, which they have so cheerfully made of their own conveniences for our accommodation and comfort, during the session of this Institute.

cause he fears that it will not have the effect of placing the Mexican Government upon a solid foundation.

Boston ice may be had in great abundance at Vera Cruz! Large shipments of it have been made within a few months, which will bring in a golden harvest to the owners. The article at this moment is worth fifteen cents a pound in Vera Cruz! It may be found in all the restaurants and eating houses. The ice hitherto used in that city, as well as that to be found in Jalapa, Puebla, and the city of Mexico, is brought from Orizaba, or the regions of Popocatepetl. It is very thin and soon dissolves. The Mexicans were absolutely astonished (almost congealed) at seeing such immense frozen blocks from Boston landed at the Mole quite as much so as the Sultan was—as narrated in the opening chapter of the Crusaders—when told by the Scottish knight that in his country, at a certain season of the year, people could walk on the water as easily as upon land. The city of the True Cross is shortly destined to become a great mart for American produce and merchandise. A very large number of Americans have established themselves in business there, and they will fill the stores and public places of the interior—Jalapa, Perote, Puebla, Mexico, and other cities, with articles imported from the United States. Indeed, Vera Cruz is almost an American city now, and there are three Americans in the Capital itself, where there was one before the occupation of the country.

Our government, can alone preserve them. The people must be educated, must be intelligent and moral, capable of choosing faithful representatives, or the enemy will come upon them in an insidious manner, and their liberties be wrested from them before the sad reality shall appear. The history of all countries show that constitutions may remain, when the true spirit which gave them vitality, has departed.

Universal suffrage, slightly improved, is one of the most efficient means of preserving our institutions inviolate—this has been invaded.—There are those, who would restrict the number of voters to men of property. This was, and still is, the federal doctrine. The encouraging of monopolies for all sorts of purposes pertaining to the interests of a few, is calculated to destroy that social equality in the condition of the people, upon which alone a country can maintain its freedom, and the liberties of the whole people be preserved. Civil liberty cannot be maintained, without equality in the social condition. Look at the cases of the Roman divisions of the people into classes—Plebeians and Patricians. In England, the barons of olden time have been superseded by the silk barons, and the cotton barons, to say nothing of the *rag barons*. The government of England is not vested in the queen, a young woman of 30, who is thinking more of her dear Albert and the babies, than about the affairs of the kingdom, but in the nobility—the moneyed power.

Our institutions are in danger of being subverted, and the freedom of the people destroyed, by the influence of associated wealth; the people should guard against this power. From the formation of this government there has existed two parties—the democratic and federal. The first, has ever placed its trust in man, its confidence in the people, and has been jealous of power—while the latter has placed its confidence in money and power, and has always been jealous of the people. Will the honest and true friends of the country aid, by uniting with a faction, or otherwise, this party, in defeating the democratic party, in whose hands our government has always prospered; and will they give the power to federalists who will exercise it in oppressing the people, and depriving them of the rights they now enjoy, the dearest of all rights, the right, however poor, of electing their own rulers? We trust not.

We go with the Democratic party—we support its nominations, and labor for its success, because we believe it to be more true to the great principles of humanity, the spirit of progress, and the work of reform, than any other party—because we like its principles—not because we like all its party machinery, or would-be leaders.

But if there is any truth in our political creed, these matters may be changed for the better. We have faith in the progress of man—in his capacity for greater and better things than he has ever yet achieved—and that the collisions of party, and the corruptions of public men and party leaders, will in a measure soon be done away, and man stand forth as he was intended to, a better and nobler being—willing to live and let live. To this end should we labor. For this reason should we work for the election of CASS and BUTLER, in preference to Taylor, who is associated with a party, whose whole aim has ever been power and exclusive privileges, or to Van Buren, who, with his associates, labor wholly to disorganize and overthrow the democratic party, its usages and principles, principles which are the very basis of our government, and a party in whose hands it has always been successfully and satisfactorily administered, securing to all classes rights and privileges enjoyed by no other people.

NOVEMBER SEVENTH.

But three weeks from to-day remain to the Presidential election, a time full short enough to do whatever may be necessary to perfect our organization, and so are a full and united vote throughout the State. The vote of the State should be increased by thousands in November. For no good citizen should fail to exercise the right of suffrage, and help to give a full expression to the sentiments of the State on the great question of the Presidency. The vote cast in September, notwithstanding our increase of population, is less than that thrown in 1841, thus exhibiting a readiness on the part of many Europeans who have fully understood, or formed a correct idea of, our government is a bear an equal share in the public duties and government of the people. To prepare them to govern successfully, they must be truly enlightened, that every man may be able to exercise his right of suffrage with good judgment, in the choice of the agents through whom the people would administer the government. This great principle of self-government, the government of the people, first asserted the true dignity of man, and it is most fully and ably set forth in the Declaration of our Independence. It is a divine doctrine. There are some who suppose that our government is formed after the model of the English government. This mistake has led to much mischief. Our system of towns, states, and the general government, all acting separately and yet composing one confederative government, is the true American system, and unlike any other system that has ever been devised by the ingenuity of man. It surpasses all other systems of government, and the rapid growth of our country is a sufficient guarantee that it meets the wants and wishes of the people, and that the party which has generally administered the government, has done it faithfully and successfully.

In the possession and exercise of our rights of suffrage, it is well for us to consider the means of preserving our institutions amidst the dangers with which they are threatened. Our institutions rest on public opinion and moral principles. The benevolent, the moral, the truly democratic doctrine and equal rights, carried into practice by law makers and those who administer

our government, can alone preserve them. The people must be educated, must be intelligent and moral, capable of choosing faithful representatives, or the enemy will come upon them in an insidious manner, and their liberties be wrested from them before the sad reality shall appear. The history of all countries show that constitutions may remain, when the true spirit which gave them vitality, has departed.

Universal suffrage, slightly improved, is one of the most efficient means of preserving our institutions inviolate—this has been invaded.—There are those, who would restrict the number of voters to men of property. This was, and still is, the federal doctrine. The encouraging of monopolies for all sorts of purposes pertaining to the interests of a few, is calculated to destroy that social equality in the condition of the people, upon which alone a country can maintain its freedom, and the liberties of the whole people be preserved. Civil liberty cannot be maintained, without equality in the social condition. Look at the cases of the Roman divisions of the people into classes—Plebeians and Patricians. In England, the barons of olden time have been superseded by the silk barons, and the cotton barons, to say nothing of the *rag barons*. The government of England is not vested in the queen, a young woman of 30, who is thinking more of her dear Albert and the babies, than about the affairs of the kingdom, but in the nobility—the moneyed power.

Our institutions are in danger of being subverted, and the freedom of the people destroyed, by the influence of associated wealth; the people should guard against this power. From the formation of this government there has existed two parties—the democratic and federal. The first, has ever placed its trust in man, its confidence in the people, and has been jealous of power—while the latter has placed its confidence in money and power, and has always been jealous of the people. Will the honest and true friends of the country aid, by uniting with a faction, or otherwise, this party, in defeating the democratic party, in whose hands our government has always prospered; and will they give the power to federalists who will exercise it in oppressing the people, and depriving them of the rights they now enjoy, the dearest of all rights, the right, however poor, of electing their own rulers? We trust not.

We go with the Democratic party—we support its nominations, and labor for its success, because we believe it to be more true to the great principles of humanity, the spirit of progress, and the work of reform, than any other party—because we like its principles—not because we like all its party machinery, or would-be leaders.

But if there is any truth in our political creed, these matters may be changed for the better. We have faith in the progress of man—in his capacity for greater and better things than he has ever yet achieved—and that the collisions of party, and the corruptions of public men and party leaders, will in a measure soon be done away, and man stand forth as he was intended to, a better and nobler being—willing to live and let live. To this end should we labor. For this reason should we work for the election of CASS and BUTLER, in preference to Taylor, who is associated with a party, whose whole aim has ever been power and exclusive privileges, or to Van Buren, who, with his associates, labor wholly to disorganize and overthrow the democratic party, its usages and principles, principles which are the very basis of our government, and a party in whose hands it has always been successfully and satisfactorily administered, securing to all classes rights and privileges enjoyed by no other people.

NOVEMBER SEVENTH.

But three weeks from to-day remain to the Presidential election, a time full short enough to do whatever may be necessary to perfect our organization, and so are a full and united vote throughout the State. The vote of the State should be increased by thousands in November. For no good citizen should fail to exercise the right of suffrage, and help to give a full expression to the sentiments of the State on the great question of the Presidency. The vote cast in September, notwithstanding our increase of population, is less than that thrown in 1841, thus exhibiting a readiness on the part of many Europeans who have fully understood, or formed a correct idea of, our government is a bear an equal share in the public duties and government of the people. To prepare them to govern successfully, they must be truly enlightened, that every man may be able to exercise his right of suffrage with good judgment, in the choice of the agents through whom the people would administer the government. This great principle of self-government, the government of the people, first asserted the true dignity of man, and it is most fully and ably set forth in the Declaration of our Independence. It is a divine doctrine. There are some who suppose that our government is formed after the model of the English government. This mistake has led to much mischief. Our system of towns, states, and the general government, all acting separately and yet composing one confederative government, is the true American system, and unlike any other system that has ever been devised by the ingenuity of man. It surpasses all other systems of government, and the rapid growth of our country is a sufficient guarantee that it meets the wants and wishes of the people, and that the party which has generally administered the government, has done it faithfully and successfully.

In the possession and exercise of our rights of suffrage, it is well for us to consider the means of preserving our institutions amidst the dangers with which they are threatened. Our institutions rest on public opinion and moral principles. The benevolent, the moral, the truly democratic doctrine and equal rights, carried into practice by law makers and those who administer

our government, can alone preserve them. The people must be educated, must be intelligent and moral, capable of choosing faithful representatives, or the enemy will come upon them in an insidious manner, and their liberties be wrested from them before the sad reality shall appear. The history of all countries show that constitutions may remain, when the true spirit which gave them vitality, has departed.

Universal suffrage, slightly improved, is one of the most efficient means of preserving our institutions inviolate—this has been invaded.—There are those, who would restrict the number of voters to men of property. This was, and still is, the federal doctrine. The encouraging of monopolies for all sorts of purposes pertaining to the interests of a few, is calculated to destroy that social equality in the condition of the people, upon which alone a country can maintain its freedom, and the liberties of the whole people be preserved. Civil liberty cannot be maintained, without equality in the social condition. Look at the cases of the Roman divisions of the people into classes—Plebeians and Patricians. In England, the barons of olden time have been superseded by the silk barons, and the cotton barons, to say nothing of the *rag barons*. The government of England is not vested in the queen, a young woman of 30, who is thinking more of her dear Albert and the babies, than about the affairs of the kingdom, but in the nobility—the moneyed power.

Our institutions are in danger of being subverted, and the freedom of the people destroyed, by the influence of associated wealth; the people should guard against this power. From the formation of this government there has existed two parties—the democratic and federal. The first, has ever placed its trust in man, its confidence in the people, and has been jealous of power—while the latter has placed its confidence in money and power, and has always been jealous of the people. Will the honest and true friends of the country aid, by uniting with a faction, or otherwise, this party, in defeating the democratic party, in whose hands our government has always prospered; and will they give the power to federalists who will exercise it in oppressing the people, and depriving them of the rights they now enjoy, the dearest of all rights, the right, however poor, of electing their own rulers? We trust not.

We go with the Democratic party—we support its nominations, and labor for its success, because we believe it to be more true to the great principles of humanity, the spirit of progress, and the work of reform, than any other party—because we like its principles—not because we like all its party machinery, or would-be leaders.

But if there is any truth in our political creed, these matters may be changed for the better. We have faith in the progress of man—in his capacity for greater and better things than he has ever yet achieved—and that the collisions of party, and the corruptions of public men and party leaders, will in a measure soon be done away, and man stand forth as he was intended to, a better and nobler being—willing to live and let live. To this end should we labor. For this reason should we work for the election of CASS and BUTLER, in preference to Taylor, who is associated with a party, whose whole aim has ever been power and exclusive privileges, or to Van Buren, who, with his associates, labor wholly to disorganize and overthrow the democratic party, its usages and principles, principles which are the very basis of our government, and a party in whose hands it has always been successfully and satisfactorily administered, securing to all classes rights and privileges enjoyed by no other people.

NOVEMBER SEVENTH.

But three weeks from to-day remain to the Presidential election, a time full short enough to do whatever may be necessary to perfect our organization, and so are a full and united vote throughout the State. The vote of the State should be increased by thousands in November. For no good citizen should fail to exercise the right of suffrage, and help to give a full expression to the sentiments of the State on the great question of the Presidency. The vote cast in September, notwithstanding our increase of population, is less than that thrown in 1841, thus exhibiting a readiness on the part of many Europeans who have fully understood, or formed a correct idea of, our government is a bear an equal share in the public duties and government of the people. To prepare them to govern successfully, they must be truly enlightened, that every man may be able to exercise his right of suffrage with good judgment, in the choice of the agents through whom the people would administer the government. This great principle of self-government, the government of the people, first asserted the true dignity of man, and it is most fully and ably set forth in the Declaration of our Independence. It is a divine doctrine. There are some who suppose that our government is formed after the model of the English government. This mistake has led to much mischief. Our system of towns, states, and the general government, all acting separately and yet composing one confederative government, is the true American system, and unlike any other system that has ever been devised by the ingenuity of man. It surpasses all other systems of government, and the rapid growth of our country is a sufficient guarantee that it meets the wants and wishes of the people, and that the party which has generally administered the government, has done it faithfully and successfully.

In the possession and exercise of our rights of suffrage, it is well for us to consider the means of preserving our institutions amidst the dangers with which they are threatened. Our institutions rest on public opinion and moral principles. The benevolent, the moral, the truly democratic doctrine and equal rights, carried into practice by law makers and those who administer

our government, can alone preserve them. The people must be educated, must be intelligent and moral, capable of choosing faithful representatives, or the enemy will come upon them in an insidious manner, and their liberties be wrested from them before the sad reality shall appear. The history of all countries show that constitutions may remain, when the true spirit which gave them vitality, has departed.

Universal suffrage, slightly improved, is one of the most efficient means of preserving our institutions inviolate—this has been invaded.—There are those, who would restrict the number of voters to men of property. This was, and still is, the federal doctrine. The encouraging of monopolies for all sorts of purposes pertaining to the interests of a few, is calculated to destroy that social equality in the condition of the people, upon which alone a country can maintain its freedom, and the liberties of the whole people be preserved. Civil liberty cannot be maintained, without equality in the social condition. Look at the cases of the Roman divisions of the people into classes—Plebeians and Patricians. In England, the barons of olden time have been superseded by the silk barons, and the cotton barons, to say nothing of the *rag barons*. The government of England is not vested in the queen, a young woman of 30, who is thinking more of her dear Albert and the babies, than about the affairs of the kingdom, but in the nobility—the moneyed power.

Our institutions are in danger of being subverted, and the freedom of the people destroyed, by the influence of associated wealth; the people should guard against this power. From the formation of this government there has existed two parties—the democratic and federal. The first, has ever placed its trust in man, its confidence in the people, and has been jealous of power—while the latter has placed its confidence in money and power, and has always been jealous of the people. Will the honest and true friends of the country aid, by uniting with a faction, or otherwise, this party, in defeating the democratic party, in whose hands our government has always prospered; and will they give the power to federalists who will exercise it in opp

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The English West India Mail Steamer "Trant," arrived in the Mississippi from Vera Cruz, and Tampico on the 26th ult. bringing advices from the Mexican capital to the 19th. She had on board \$1,500,000 in specie, of which \$102,000 were for New Orleans. The country was comparatively tranquil.

Parades is still in Mexico, and said to be endeavoring to procure a pardon for himself. It is thought that he will be successful—that he will not even be subjected to the inconvenience of a temporary exile.

Foreigners, we are told, are treated with much more consideration in Mexico since the war than they were formerly. The Americans share particularly in this increase of regard.

D. Luis de la Rosa has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. Senor Pina y Cuevas has been appointed Minister of the Treasury. His first act was to appoint a commission to treat of a settlement or arrangement of the National debt. He is represented as repudiating the acts of his predecessors in regard to the notorious case of the five millions of bonds hypothecated to secure \$800,000, and they are to be turned over to the proper tribunals for trial.

The celebration of the 15th of September, the birth-day of Mexican independence appears to have been general throughout the country. We find it continually referred to by the press, and we have a copy of one oration pronounced at the capital.

The amnesty was declared at Huejutla on the 10th of August in favor of all the insurgent Indians who should make their submission within sixty days.

ELOPEMENT.—A rich widow in Cincinnati has just been done out of a husband. Her family are worth \$800,000, and it is no marvel that she had a beau. But she also had a daughter, who was courted by a brother of her lover. The lover of the girl was sent to Texas, where he died, and the young lady to a boarding school. This was done to break up the match. On hearing of the death of her lover, the young lady threatened to retire to a convent; she was, however, persuaded to return home, and then her father, that was to be, represented to her what a pity it would be that such a pretty girl should "go to a nunnery to pine away and die."

So she concluded to marry him, and they ran off together. The widow is in hot pursuit of her daughter, and the gentleman who was to have married her, but who, it seems, has "found metal more attractive."

FEEDING THE ANIMALS.—A nice young man scraped an acquaintance with a noble Polar bear in Van Amburgh & Co's menagerie, this afternoon, and commenced treating his shaggy white friend with choice candy. Brain liked the sweet bits but his friend's fingers better, for he snapped off his right fore finger at the first joint smooth as a knife could cut it, and then munched the morsel with the gusto of an epicure.

Cleveland Herald.

BEAUTIES OF LAW.—A case regarding the ownership of a wagon, the price of which was not estimated to be higher than \$30, was recently tried in Windham county, Vt. The witness fees of the defendant's party amounted to \$66, 10. Those of the plaintiff were probably quite as much, and four lawyers were employed in the case, whose compensation would amount to a trifle at least.

DR. Y. P. COOLIDGE.—This unhappy man is now confined in a cell of which the ground dimensions do not exceed eight feet by four. A part of this narrow room is occupied by his bed. The cell has no window, the light and air being admitted through an aperture in the door. His friends say he cannot survive the winter. Gov. Dana called the attention of the legislature to the case last summer, and requested that body to say whether they wished to have the convict executed or not at the end of the year. The variation of the prison also requested that some enlargement or change of treatment might be ordered; but the legislature declined to take action in the matter. A brother of Coolidge has lately been from Ohio to see him. A sister, whose home is in Mississippi, is now in Maine, and will there spend the winter.

MODERN PROPHECY.—The Rev. Dr. Poor, who has just returned from a thirty-three years mission to the east, in affording recently to the large amount of religious intelligence now circulating through the common secular papers of the land, said it reminded him of a prophetic remark of Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, when they were students at Andover seminary, that the time might come when there would be newspapers for the diffusion of religious intelligence.

What Mr. Webster says of the whig party, in claiming affinity with the free soilers, that merely a difference in name divides them, is strictly true; and looking back it is the same—a name only to distinguish them from the dangerous party with which the democrats have always been contending. Whigs are the same, and plainly will be shown in the present election, when, after they shall have, by spacious scenes of scenery, deceived as many democrats as they can from their duty to their party, the whigs will resume their places under their old banner and be whigs once more. Their past treachery in like "spite" bears out this assertion. We shouldn't be surprised to see Messrs. Phillips, Adams & Co. voting for "old Zach" yet.

A good temper, a good library, good health, a good wife, and a good newspaper, are FIVE choice blessings.

WASHINGTON CO. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company appears to be going it with a "perfect rush." During the week ending the 10th Sept., they have received 687 applications for insurance, viz: on Monday, 104; Tuesday, 117; Wednesday, 92; Thursday, 139; Friday, 84; Saturday, 71. Small notes and small safe risks, appear to be just the thing for Farmers. This Company has now forty thousand members, and is much the largest Mutual Insurance Co. in the United States.—Washington County Telegraph.

W. D. Little, Portland, is general agent for this Co. For agents in this County see notice in advertising columns.

ELECTIONS.—Returns from Ohio indicate the probable election of Weller, dem., for Governor. A result not anticipated.

Pennsylvania the whigs claim, and the returns squint strongly in their favor, but we had better see the returns from the entire State before we yield it to them.

Gen. Taylor is still annoyed with letters from every part of the country, putting most impracticable questions. He received 40 in one day.

Let the old gentleman come out on a solid substantial platform, like Lewis Cass, so that the people may see where he stands, and we will guarantee that he will be no longer annoyed. But they don't like to go "blind."

We are as certain of Gen. Cass' election by the people as we are that the American people will never pronounce their brothers and sons "murderers" or the contest in which they have been engaged "a war against God!"

WENDELLISM OUT WEST. Mr. Gregg one of the Indiana whig electors in a speech in Lawrenceburg lately, said—

"The whigs here are cold—very—VERY COLD! They have no life, no animation. He would soon think of galvanizing a dead body with an icicle, as to infuse life into their hearts. They were torpid as oysters. But, says Mr. Gregg, I ought not to complain, for I have been cold myself, on account of circumstances."

The N. Y. Courier is delighted because Roger Barton, of Mississippi is reported to have spoken of Gen. Taylor in language almost as bad as that formerly used by the New England whig press, namely—

"He called Gen. Taylor a mercenary hieling who served his country's service for his bread, had entered her and fought her battles only for her money, and had drawn \$7000 per annum out of her treasury." An ignorant old hieling, who, if elected, would not have sense to know that he had to appoint cabinet officers, or what a cabinet was."

The Courier exclaims, "Keep on, gentlemen! The more of this the better." It is so good the whigs will probably manufacture enough of it to supply the market.

MEXICO. Later advices from Mexico state that affairs were generally tranquil. There was a slight insurrection at Tabasco, and a battle was fought between 600 government troops and 400 insurrectionists.

The Summit Mill in Nashville, Burrellville, R. I., owned by Moses Taft and Samuel Scott, was entirely consumed by fire last week. Loss about \$5000.

DELAWARE. The Blue Hen's Chicken says: "The petition for the abolition of slavery in this state is receiving the signatures of almost all our citizens. From appearance it will be one of the largest petitions ever offered to the legislature."

GEO. W. CURRY, chief clerk in the Pension office, died at Washington on Saturday, aged 62. He was formerly a member of Congress from Virginia.

PENNSYLVANIA & OHIO. The Telegraph reports that the manner of the Georgia returns last week are giving these two states to the federalists, without leaving a plank for the democrats to stand on. We shall know how this is when we get reliable returns.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE.—Under the head of "Bloody Murder," our friend GILMAN of the Bath, Times, gives a curious account of the destruction of two of the canine race, in that City, by the City Marshall. This we consider duty business by one so high in power, and also an infringement upon the rights of the juveniles of that place. However, if poor Tray's blood must flow, his executioner should be a respectable man, for we consider it a villainous practice to have a dog killed by a biped lower in the scale of humanity than Tray is.

BETTING. The federalists have been crowding up this matter so boldly in some parts of the Union of late, as to call out an occasional self-off from our side of the house. In a late number of the Dayton (O.) Volunteer, a spirited little campaign journal, the following banner has not yet been fortunate enough to find a taker: \$1000 that Lewis Cass will be the next President of the United States.

\$100 that he will receive the electoral votes of the thirty States respectively.

\$1000 that he will carry the State of Michigan.

And a farm worth \$350 that he will carry every county in the State of Michigan.

There was snow an inch deep, on Saturday, on the Western Railroad, between East Chatham and Washington.

WILD CHERRY.

Repeives under the galls are generally builded with satisfaction, and the same may be said of Vitar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which beyond all doubt has improved many from almost equally sure death by long complaints.—Mr. Fowle, the proprietor, who deals in the article so largely—for people will buy more of it—sends us the following note which he has just received in the way of his business:

INABURTON, May 25, 1847.
Mr. S. W. Fowle.—Dear Sir—I am nearly out of the Balsam of Wild Cherry. You may forward, if you please, two or three dozen more. The medicine gives better satisfaction here in pulmonary complaints than any other that I have kept. I have tried it with perfect satisfaction upon myself—having been troubled with a severe cough for more than a year, and having profuse night sweats for the last month. I had tried various popular remedies without material benefit—at length I tried Vitar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had finished the first bottle I found great relief. Two bottles have wrought a cure.

Yours respectfully,
HUBBARD HASTINGS.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

DRS. WOOD AND BACHE,
Publishers of the United States Dispensary in Philadelphia, and Professors of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Pennsylvania, say, experience among regular practitioners would seem to have placed the efficacy of the Sarsaparilla beyond a reasonable doubt. Its most extensive and useful application is to the treatment of secondary diseases, and shattered state of the system which sometimes follows the imprudent use of mercury. There can be no doubt that it is one of the best medicines now in use, particularly when it is mixed with the extract of Tomatoes.

It is often said that all medicines put up in this form are recommended to cure all complaints which flesh is heir to, but it is not so with this—but I can recommend with the utmost confidence, and the experience of three or four years, the use of the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and I do know that they are a most certain remedy for all complaints arising from Impurities of the Blood, Derangement of the Digestive Organs, and Irregularities of the Bowels, and all Bilious affections.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; and by Druggists and Agents generally.

OXFORD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
The next meeting will be held at Fryeburg Village, on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTH day of November next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

An Address will be delivered by E. P. Hinds. Reports may be expected on the following subjects:—The Theory and Practice of Teaching;—Teachers' Institutes;—and School Apparatus.

Miss Howard's Report on Female Teachers, will then be ready for distribution.

A full and punctual attendance of the members of this Association is respectfully requested. E. P. HINDS, Sec'y.
S. Paris, 14 Oct., 1848.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!!
A CASE and BUTLER Mass Meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the town of Oxford, and vicinity, will be held at the Centre Meeting house in said town on the 25th inst., at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

George P. Sibley, of Portland, Caleb R. Ayer, of York County, Elbridge Gerry, of Waterville, Charles Andrews of Fryeburg, Daniel of Poland, S. Henry Chase, of Fryeburg, and others, are expected to be present and address the meeting.

A Band of Music will be in attendance. Arrangements will be made at the Welchville Hotel for the accommodation of all who wish to entertain.

A general invitation is extended to the Democratic Republicans of Oxford County and vicinity to be present and take part in the meeting. Per order of
Committee of Arrangements.

Oxford, Oct. 11, 1848.

BRIGHTON MARKET,
(REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON JOURNAL.)
THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

At market, 1475 lbs of Cattle, 1000 Steers 4 pairs Weasels, 40 Cows and Calves, 4500 Sheep, 1000 Pigs, 1000 Swine.
Price—Best Cattle—First quality, \$6 25—second quality, \$5 50—third quality, \$5 00.
Steers—Two year old, \$12 to 15—eight years old, \$10 to 12.
Cows and Calves—\$2 25, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 25, \$3 50, \$4 00, \$4 25, \$4 50, \$4 75, \$5 00, \$5 25, \$5 50, \$5 75, \$6 00, \$6 25, \$6 50, \$6 75, \$7 00, \$7 25, \$7 50, \$7 75, \$8 00, \$8 25, \$8 50, \$8 75, \$9 00, \$9 25, \$9 50, \$9 75, \$10 00, \$10 25, \$10 50, \$10 75, \$11 00, \$11 25, \$11 50, \$11 75, \$12 00, \$12 25, \$12 50, \$12 75, \$13 00, \$13 25, \$13 50, \$13 75, \$14 00, \$14 25, \$14 50, \$14 75, \$15 00, \$15 25, \$15 50, \$15 75, \$16 00, \$16 25, \$16 50, \$16 75, \$17 00, \$17 25, \$17 50, \$17 75, \$18 00, \$18 25, \$18 50, \$18 75, \$19 00, \$19 25, \$19 50, \$19 75, \$20 00, \$20 25, \$20 50, \$20 75, \$21 00, \$21 25, \$21 50, \$21 75, \$22 00, \$22 25, \$22 50, \$22 75, \$23 00, \$23 25, \$23 50, \$23 75, \$24 00, \$24 25, \$24 50, \$24 75, \$25 00, \$25 25, \$25 50, \$25 75, \$26 00, \$26 25, \$26 50, \$26 75, \$27 00, \$27 25, \$27 50, \$27 75, \$28 00, \$28 25, \$28 50, \$28 75, \$29 00, \$29 25, \$29 50, \$29 75, \$30 00, \$30 25, \$30 50, \$30 75, \$31 00, \$31 25, \$31 50, \$31 75, \$32 00, \$32 25, \$32 50, \$32 75, \$33 00, \$33 25, \$33 50, \$33 75, \$34 00, \$34 25, \$34 50, \$34 75, \$35 00, \$35 25, \$35 50, \$35 75, \$36 00, \$36 25, \$36 50, \$36 75, \$37 00, \$37 25, \$37 50, \$37 75, \$38 00, \$38 25, \$38 50, \$38 75, \$39 00, \$39 25, \$39 50, \$39 75, \$40 00, \$40 25, \$40 50, \$40 75, \$41 00, \$41 25, \$41 50, \$41 75, \$42 00, \$42 25, \$42 50, \$42 75, \$43 00, \$43 25, \$43 50, \$43 75, \$44 00, \$44 25, \$44 50, \$44 75, \$45 00, \$45 25, \$45 50, \$45 75, \$46 00, \$46 25, \$46 50, \$46 75, \$47 00, \$47 25, \$47 50, \$47 75, \$48 00, \$48 25, \$48 50, \$48 75, \$49 00, \$49 25, \$49 50, \$49 75, \$50 00, \$50 25, \$50 50, \$50 75, \$51 00, \$51 25, \$51 50, \$51 75, \$52 00, \$52 25, \$52 50, \$52 75, \$53 00, \$53 25, \$53 50, \$53 75, \$54 00, \$54 25, \$54 50, \$54 75, \$55 00, \$55 25, \$55 50, \$55 75, \$56 00, \$56 25, \$56 50, \$56 75, \$57 00, \$57 25, \$57 50, \$57 75, \$58 00, \$58 25, \$58 50, \$58 75, \$59 00, \$59 25, \$59 50, \$59 75, \$60 00, \$60 25, \$60 50, \$60 75, \$61 00, \$61 25, \$61 50, \$61 75, \$62 00, \$62 25, \$62 50, \$62 75, \$63 00, \$63 25, \$63 50, \$63 75, \$64 00, \$64 25, \$64 50, \$64 75, \$65 00, \$65 25, \$65 50, \$65 75, \$66 00, \$66 25, \$66 50, \$66 75, \$67 00, \$67 25, \$67 50, \$67 75, \$68 00, \$68 25, \$68 50, \$68 75, \$69 00, \$69 25, \$69 50, \$69 75, \$70 00, \$70 25, \$70 50, \$70 75, \$71 00, \$71 25, \$71 50, \$71 75, \$72 00, \$72 25, \$72 50, \$72 75, \$73 00, \$73 25, \$73 50, \$73 75, \$74 00, \$74 25, \$74 50, \$74 75, \$75 00, \$75 25, \$75 50, \$75 75, \$76 00, \$76 25, \$76 50, \$76 75, \$77 00, \$77 25, \$77 50, \$77 75, \$78 00, \$78 25, \$78 50, \$78 75, \$79 00, \$79 25, \$79 50, \$79 75, \$80 00, \$80 25, \$80 50, \$80 75, \$81 00, \$81 25, \$81 50, \$81 75, \$82 00, \$82 25, \$82 50, \$82 75, \$83 00, \$83 25, \$83 50, \$83 75, \$84 00, \$84 25, \$84 50, \$84 75, \$85 00, \$85 25, \$85 50, \$85 75, \$86 00, \$86 25, \$86 50, \$86 75, \$87 00, \$87 25, \$87 50, \$87 75, \$88 00, \$88 25, \$88 50, \$88 75, \$89 00, \$89 25, \$89 50, \$89 75, \$90 00, \$90 25, \$90 50, \$90 75, \$91 00, \$91 25, \$91 50, \$91 75, \$92 00, \$92 25, \$92 50, \$92 75, \$93 00, \$93 25, \$93 50, \$93 75, \$94 00, \$94 25, \$94 50, \$94 75, \$95 00, \$95 25, \$95 50, \$95 75, \$96 00, \$96 25, \$96 50, \$96 75, \$97 00, \$97 25, \$97 50, \$97 75, \$98 00, \$98 25, \$98 50, \$98 75, \$99 00, \$99 25, \$99 50, \$99 75, \$100 00, \$100 25, \$100 50, \$100 75, \$101 00, \$101 25, \$101 50, \$101 75, \$102 00, \$102 25, \$102 50, \$102 75, \$103 00, \$103 25, \$103 50, \$103 75, \$104 00, \$104 25, \$104 50, \$104 75, \$105 00, \$105 25, \$105 50, \$105 75, \$106 00, \$106 25, \$106 50, \$106 75, \$107 00, \$107 25, \$107 50, \$107 75, \$108 00, \$108 25, \$108 50, \$108 75, \$109 00, \$109 25, \$109 50, \$109 75, \$110 00, \$110 25, \$110 50, \$110 75, \$111 00, \$111 25, \$111 50, \$111 75, \$112 00, \$112 25, \$112 50, \$112 75, \$113 00, \$113 25, \$113 50, \$113 75, \$114 00, \$114 25, \$114 50, \$114 75, \$115 00, \$115 25, \$115 50, \$115 75, \$116 00, \$116 25, \$116 50, \$116 75, \$117 00, \$117 25, \$117 50, \$117 75, \$118 00, \$118 25, \$118 50, \$118 75, \$119 00, \$119 25, \$119 50, \$119 75, \$120 00, \$120 25, \$120 50, \$120 75, \$121 00, \$121 25, \$121 50, \$121 75, \$122 00, \$122 25, \$122 50, \$122 75, \$123 00, \$123 25, \$123 50, \$123 75, \$124 00, \$124 25, \$124 50, \$124 75, \$125 00, \$125 25, \$125 50, \$125 75, \$126 00, \$126 25, \$126 50, \$126 75, \$127 00, \$127 25, \$127 50, \$127 75, \$128 00, \$128 25, \$128 50, \$128 75, \$129 00, \$129 25, \$129 50, \$129 75, \$130 00, \$130 25, \$130 50, \$130 75, \$131 00, \$131 25, \$131 50, \$131 75, \$132 00, \$132 25, \$132 50, \$132 75, \$133 00, \$133 25, \$133 50, \$133 75, \$134 00, \$134 25, \$134 50, \$134 75, \$135 00, \$135 25, \$135 50, \$135 75, \$136 00, \$136 25, \$136 50, \$136 75, \$137 00, \$137 25, \$137 50, \$137 75, \$138 00, \$138 25, \$138 50, \$138 75, \$139 00, \$139 25, \$139 50, \$139 75, \$140 00, \$140 25, \$140 50, \$140 75, \$141 00, \$141 25, \$141 50, \$141 75, \$142 00, \$142 25, \$142 50, \$142 75, \$143 00, \$143 25, \$143 50, \$143 75, \$144 00, \$144 25, \$144 50, \$144 75, \$145 00, \$145 25, \$145 50, \$145 75, \$146 00, \$146 25, \$146 50, \$146 75, \$147 00, \$147 25, \$147 50, \$147 75, \$148 00, \$148 25, \$148 50, \$148 75, \$149 00, \$149 25, \$149 50, \$149 75, \$150 00, \$150 25, \$150 50, \$150 75, \$151 00, \$151 25, \$151 50, \$151 75, \$152 00, \$152 25, \$152 50, \$152 75, \$153 00, \$153 25, \$153 50, \$153 75, \$154 00, \$154 25, \$154 50, \$154 75, \$155 00, \$155 25, \$155 50, \$155 75, \$156 00, \$156 25, \$156 50, \$156 75, \$157 00, \$157 25, \$157 50, \$157 75, \$158 00, \$158 25, \$158 50, \$158 75, \$159 00, \$159 25, \$159 50, \$159 75, \$160 00, \$160 25, \$160 50, \$160 75, \$161 00, \$161 25, \$161 50, \$161 75, \$162 00, \$162 25, \$162 50, \$162 75, \$163 00, \$163 25, \$163 50, \$163 75, \$164 00, \$164 25, \$164 50, \$164 75, \$165 00, \$165 25, \$165 50, \$165 75, \$166 00, \$166 25, \$166 50, \$166 75, \$167 00, \$167 25, \$167 50, \$167 75, \$168 00, \$168 25, \$168 50, \$168 75, \$169 00, \$169 25, \$169 50, \$169 75, \$170 00, \$170 25, \$170 50, \$170 75, \$171 00, \$171 25, \$171 50, \$171 75, \$172 00, \$172 25, \$172 50, \$172 75, \$173 00, \$173 25, \$173 50, \$173 75, \$174 00, \$174 25, \$174 50, \$174 75, \$175 00, \$175 25, \$175 50, \$175 75, \$176 00, \$176 25, \$176 50, \$176 75, \$177 00, \$177 25, \$177 50, \$177 75, \$178 00, \$178 25, \$178 50, \$178 75, \$179 00, \$179 25, \$179 50, \$179 75, \$180 00, \$180 25, \$180 50, \$180 75, \$181 00, \$181 25, \$181 50, \$181 75, \$182 00, \$182 25, \$182 50, \$182 75, \$183 00, \$183 25, \$183 50, \$183 75, \$184 00, \$184 25, \$184 50, \$184 75, \$185 00, \$185 25, \$185 50, \$185 75, \$186 00, \$186 25, \$186 50, \$186 75, \$187 00, \$187 25, \$187 50, \$187 75, \$188 00, \$188 25, \$188 50, \$188 75, \$189 00, \$189 25, \$189 50, \$189 75, \$190 00, \$190 25, \$190 50, \$190 75, \$191 00, \$191 25, \$191 50, \$191 75, \$192 00, \$192 25, \$192 50, \$192 75, \$193 00, \$193 25, \$193 50, \$193 75, \$194 00, \$194 25, \$194 50, \$194 75, \$195 00, \$195 25, \$195 50, \$195 75, \$196 00, \$196 25, \$196 50, \$196 75, \$197 00, \$197 25, \$197 50, \$197 75, \$198 00, \$198 25, \$198 50, \$198 75, \$199 00, \$199 25, \$199 50, \$199 75, \$200 00, \$200 25, \$200 50, \$200 75, \$201 00, \$201 25, \$201 50, \$201 75, \$202 00, \$202 25, \$202 50, \$202 75, \$203 00, \$203 25, \$203 50, \$203 75, \$204 00, \$204 25, \$204 50, \$204 75, \$205 00, \$205 25, \$205 50, \$205 75, \$206 00, \$206 25, \$206 50, \$206 75, \$207 00, \$207 25, \$207 50, \$207 75, \$208 00, \$208 25, \$208 50, \$208 75, \$209 00, \$209 25, \$209 50, \$209 75, \$210 00, \$210 25, \$210 50, \$210 75, \$211 00, \$211 25, \$211 50, \$211 75, \$212 00, \$212 25, \$212 50, \$212 75, \$213 00, \$213 25, \$213 50, \$213 75, \$214 00, \$214 25, \$214 50, \$214 75, \$215 00, \$215 25, \$215 50, \$215 75, \$216 00, \$216 25, \$216 50, \$216 75, \$217 00, \$217 25, \$217 50, \$217 75, \$218 00, \$218 25, \$218 50, \$218 75, \$219 00, \$219 25, \$219 50, \$219 75, \$220 00, \$220 25, \$220 50, \$220 75, \$221 00, \$221 25, \$221 50, \$221 75, \$222 00, \$222 25, \$222 50, \$222 75, \$223 00, \$223 25, \$223 50, \$223 75, \$224 00, \$224 25, \$224 50, \$224 75, \$225 00, \$225 25, \$225 50, \$225 75, \$226 00, \$226 25, \$226 50, \$226 75, \$227 00, \$227 25, \$227 50, \$227 75, \$228 00, \$228 25, \$228 50, \$228 75, \$229 00, \$229 25, \$229 50, \$229 75, \$230 00, \$230 25, \$230 50, \$230 75, \$231 00, \$231 25, \$231 50, \$231 75, \$232 00, \$232 25, \$232 50, \$232 75, \$233 00, \$233 25, \$233 50, \$233 75, \$234 00, \$234 25, \$234 50, \$234 75, \$235 00, \$235 25, \$235 50, \$235 75, \$236 00, \$236 25, \$236 50, \$236 75, \$237 00, \$237 25, \$237 50, \$237 75, \$238

